THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING,—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] TUESDAY, 16 APRIL, 1833. [NO. 2233.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund, will be held at 12 o'clock this day, the 16th Instant, at the Warehouse Rooms, for the decision of the several Propositions which have been circulated, and to take into consideration some other Propositions submitted by Subscribers.

By order of the Trustees,
W. R. MORRIS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
16th April, 1833.

NOTICE to Regimental Messes. A supply of HODGSON AND CO'S. Pale Ale, *October Brewing*, is expected shortly by the *Cumbrian*, Capt. *Blyth*. Orders for the same with reference for payment in Bombay at Rs. 110 per Hhd. will be promptly attended to by CURSETJEE COWASJEE at his office in Dady's Buildings.

Bombay, 16*th April*, 1833.

GUNS BY PURDY.

FOR Sale—One double barrelled percussion Gun, *made to order*, with spare main and sear Springs, &c. with apparatus complete, in Mahogany and Leather cases, price, Rupees 800.

Two Ditto, Ditto, with apparatus complete, in Mahogany cases, each—Rupees 700.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. GILDER & Co. Apollo Street.

Bombay, 16*th April*, 1833.

BANCOOTE.

MESSRS. Scott & Son have lately received the following Goods for Sale:—Pekoe, Hyson and Padre Souchong Teas, China Preserves Dry Ginger and Citron, Camphor-Wood Trunks, China Matting, Table Matts, Cheroot Services complete, Double Silk Umbrellas, Lacquerd Ware Work Tables, and Tea Caddies, Visiting Card Cases, Whist Counters, Tortoise-shell Combs, Feather Fans, Grass Cloth Handkerchiefs, China Hats, and China Toys.

ALSO,

Manilla Segars, Pearl Sago, and Hollands Gin.

Bancoote, April 10*th* 1833.

THE Acting Pay-master of the 4th (or Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, will receive 'till the 25th Instant, sealed Tenders for a Bill or Bills; amount (200) two hundred Pounds, at sixty days after sight, upon Messrs. HOPKINSON, BARTON, and KNYVETT, Regent Street, London. The Bidding to be made in Poona Rupees, and in sums not less than 50£.

Kirkee, 6th April, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS SERVES to inform the Public that Mr. ALEXANDER PARLANE JUNIOR, and Mr. DAVID KENNEDY have been admitted Partners in our firm from the 27th day of July, 1831.

DUNCAN GIBB and CO.
Bombay, 12*th April*, 1833.

BENGAL CAMP EQUIPAGE.

MESSRS. IVES AND CO. of Futteh-Ghur, Contractors to Government for Camp Equipage for the Ajmeer Magazine, &c. beg to inform the Gentlemen of the Civil and Military Services of the Bombay Presidency, that they will be most happy to supply Camp Equipage of every description at the shortest possible notice.

Messrs. Ives and Co. avail themselves of this opportunity to state, that they had the honor of manufacturing at their Factory Futteh-Ghur, the present Durbar Tents of the Right Honorable the Earl of Clare, and which have been so highly admired. Any orders forwarded to Messrs. Ives and Co. at Futteh-Ghur will be strictly attended to, pledging themselves that not only the very best materials and workmanship shall be given, but every care taken to forward them at the least possible expense.

Each Tent accompanied with a Certificate.

FOR SALE,—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previousl[y] published.

[T]he above Work has been printed on both [E]nglish Royal, and China paper. The price of the former six, and the latter five rupees per Copy.

Courier Office, 16*th April*, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, a CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of [V]essels and their corresponding numbers in [t]he Service, and the Commercial Navy [o]f Great Britain, together with those be[l]onging to the Port of Bombay. Price—one [R]upee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, No. XIX of the Oriental Sporting Magazine.

FOR Sale at the COURIER OFFICE, about 50 Maunds of Old Type, at 15 Rs. per Maund.

TERMS—CASH.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

Courier Office, 16*th April*, 1833.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. W. Spratt, Vet. Batt. from Dapoolie.
Assist. Surg. Stewart, Native Vet. Batt. from Dapoolie,
Bt. Capt. Jas. Adamson, H. M. 40th Regt. from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Col. J. Moor, Artillery, to Mhabuleshwar.
Lieut. Alfred Thomas, 8th Regt. N. I. to Nugger.
Ensign C. Lucas, 4th Regt. N. I.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE,

At the Residency of Bhooj, by licence, on Saturday, the 6th April, Captain William Ward, 15th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to Anne, Daughter of James Burnes Esq., Montrose.

DEATHS.

At the Adawlut at Ahmedabad, on Sunday, the 7th Instant, Granville Newnham Gordon, Son of Edward Grant, Esquire, of the Civil Service, aged 9 months and 2 days.

On Wednesday the 10th Instant, Mr. James Howard, Artificer of the New Mint, aged 29 years.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

April 12th.---French Ship La Diepe, LeSauvage, Master to Bordeaux.

— 13th. Ship Columbia, Robert Pattison, Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers.—General Hessman, R. C. Goodridge, Mrs. Goodridge, Mr. G. Trotter, Master, W. Trotter, Miss Mary Trotter, Miss Catherine Trotter, Mrs. Col. Valiant, Capt. G. W. Oakes, 13th Regt. N. I. Capt. Cocke, 3d Regt. N. I. and G. Blunt, European Servant.

--- 14th. Barque Fortune, Robert Crawford, to Greenock.

--- Do. His Highness the Imaum of Muscat's Ship of War, Prince of Wales, Mahomed bin Ebrahim, Nacqueda, to Muscat.

Passengers.----9 Natives.

--- Do. Ship Charlotte George Melville. Master, to China.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS OF WAR,--Melville and CURACOA.

HON. Co's. SLOOP OF WAR.---Clive.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIGS OF WAR.---Tigris, Ternate, and Euphrates.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER---Hugh Lindsay.

FREE TRADERS.---Eleanor, Victory, Caledonia, Fortune, Triumph, Scurfield, Superior, Henry Wellesly, Linnæus, Aliquis, Mary, and Duke of Roxburgh.

COUNTRY SHIPS.---Futtay Eslam, John William Dare, Maria, Fort William, Cornwallis, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Francis Warden, Caledonia, Allalivie, Fazel Currim, Hind, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamoody, Hannah, Edmonstone, Helen, Sophia, Minerva, Futty Salam, Pascoa, Ann, Hamody, Valasondram, Futtay Raymon, Ann, Fellis, Louisa, Abgarus, and Sumdaney.

PORTUGUESE.---Don Manoel de Portugal, Consoliel, Santa Anna, San Francisco de Paulo, Aurelia, and Cagadore.

FRENCH SHIP.---L'Etoile.

IMAUM'S SHIP OF WAR.--- Elphinstone.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 16 *APRIL*, 1833.

We continue, as we shall probably be obliged to do for some weeks yet, to make our extracts of European intelligence from the Galignani's Messengers received by the Hugh Lindsay.--One of the most striking circumstances, perhaps in the news which they afford, when its consequences are considered, is the result of the late general election in England. Sanguine as the reformers must have been of having a large majority in the new House of Commons, it may be doubted whether any of them anticipated it would be of such a nature as to render opposition on the part of the Conservatives quite out of the question. Who, for instance, could ever have dreamed that the party which, up to 1830, had ruled the nation almost without intermission for half a century, should so suddenly be reduced, as to be unable in 1833, out of 600 members and upwards composing the lower House, to muster more than 140? The inferiority in point of numbers, however, is not the worst part of their situation. The leaders of the party—almost the only men of talent in it, and [t]he only ones capable of forming an effective [o]pposition—have almost all failed to secure seats in the House. Mr. Croker, Sir Edward Sugden, Sir Charles Wetherell, Sir G. Murray, Sir G. Clerk, and a host of luminaries of less magnitude, are to be found among the unreturned. Sir Robert Peel, it is true, has secured his election for an insignificant borough in which his interest has always been paramount, and will become a formidable opponent to the present ministry; but the Hon'ble Baronet stands almost alone in point of talents, and without the prospect even of meeting with cordial support from his own party.

In this state of things we may look forward to see rather more despatch in the business of Parliament than has taken place during the last two years, and those measures for obtaining which, the Reform Bill was only the means, carried rapidly into execution.

To enable our readers to form some idea of what is likely to be done during the present session, and the course which ministers are likely to pursue, we have already extracted the speeches of Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Stanley to their constituents during the late general election, and we now give the speech of Mr. P. Thompson at Manchester, which perhaps is more important than all the rest.

There appears to be some difference of opinion, it will be seen, among these members of the cabinet, whether the Reform bill is to be considered a final measure, as far as the present Government is concerned, or not, but none on the other important questions of domestic and colonial policy. Reform in the Church establishment, the abolition of Slavery, and the destruction of Monopolies, wherever they exist, may therefore be considered as quite certain.

In addition to this, it will be seen by Mr. Thompson's speech that an entire change, upon principles of the most perfect freedom, in the commercial policy of Great Britain, may shortly be anticipated, should he and his colleagues remain in office; and that he is now prepared to adopt a system which none of his predecessors were bold enough to advocate—that is, to do away with restrictions of every description beyond those necessary for fiscal purposes. This is going far beyond the system proposed, and to a certain extent adopted, by Mr. Huskisson. Mr. Thompson, for instance, desires to see the ports of Great Britain open to the manufactures of other countries whether they admit our manufactures in return or not, while the former, whatever he may have thought advisable, did nothing further than open our ports to the commerce of foreign states prepared to act in the same manner as ourselves.

Mr. Thompson is almost the only person who has alluded to the Company's Charter during the late election. It is not easy to account for this circumstance unless the fate of the Hon'ble Company is considered [as] having been settled by the triumph of reform. But be this as it may, the feeling against monopolies, expressed both by ministers and the country at large, it is evident, has rendered the throwing open of the China trade, as certain as any measure which the new parliament is likely to adopt, whatever may be the course pursued towards the Company in other respects.

DELHI.

ON THE COMMERCIAL RESOURCES OF THE BACTRIAN PROVINCES.

NO. II.

SINDE.

The Province of Sinde approaches to the form of a Triangle, presenting its shortest side of 120 miles to the Arabian Gulf which, with part of Cutch, bounds it to the South. It has the territories of Caubul and of Bowalpore on the North: Marwar and Jessulmere to the East: and Beloochistan to the West. The whole is included within the 24th and 29th degrees of North Latitude, and the 67th and 71st of East Longitude. Being about 500 miles in length, and having an average breadth of 150. It is believed to contain 83,000 square miles, of which 4000 are assigned to the Delta alone.

With some inconsiderable ranges of hills on both sides of the Indus, which divide Sinde into two nearly equal parts, the general aspect of the country is a dreary plain unadorned by art and apparently in possession of wild beats rather than men. So little above the level of the river are the most remote lands, that water from it is easily conducted to them by canals. Much of the cultivated soil is actually irrigated in this manner, but wells which require to be dug only a few feet under the surface, also abound for the same purpose.

It is stated on respectable Native authority that a survey, several years ago, shewed that nine tenths of the Province would admit of profitable culture.

Supposing the calculator to exclude natural and artificial water courses, roads, towns and homesteads, his estimate of fertility is no doubt still chargeable with exaggeration, where accuracy need not be expected from Sindians. It may stand however for the opinion of his countrymen. But so far from availing themselves of this best source of wealth, the Ameers, or Chiefs, have established rigorous Forest Laws, converting one third and that the riches part of Sinde, into enclosed jungles for the reception of Hogs and Deer under the name of Shikar Gahs or Game Preserves. Thirty of these, on one bank of the river, are met with in the 61 miles between Tatta and Hyderabad. They come every where so close upon the Stream as to impede boatmen in tracking. All our authorities agree that not more than a fourth of the soil is now under cultivation. It consists properly of a black loam, which when wet renders it difficult to travel in the unmade roads of the country.

The Produce of Sinde is various but almost limited in quantity to what is required for Home consumption. Wheat is good and plentiful: Sugar cane, Tobacco, Cotton, Barley, Juwaree, Seesamum, Gram, Dall, Moong, are also grown, and Rice which seems to be the only grain exported. Indigo is seen near Hydrabad. The Fruits are Grapes, Peaches, Plantains, Mangoes Bheir, (Ziziphus Jujuba) Jamboo (*Eugenia Jambu*) Mulberry, Fig, Date and Apples, of which 400 were purchased at Tatta for one rupee. 2000 Roses were valued no higher at Khyrpoor.

The trees are the Banian, Peepul, Babul, Pelu, (*Salvadara Persica*) Kuneel, with Tamarisk and common Indian Brush-wood.

Salt and Nitre are likewise found in the Province.

Of the Animals, the best in Sinde is a small but hardy species of camel, which is very numerous. The Horses are diminutive ugly and "weedy." The Sheep is of the Doombah kind. The *Para* is a beautiful Hog Deer, seen only in the Preserves, which contain also other Deer and Wild Hogs. The Hound is a strong and ferocious creature in great request among the Lords of the country. The Ameer of Khyrpoor is reported to have a pack of 2000. The beasts and birds that bear the unlucky designation of Game seem to be much the same here as in Hindoostan.

Fish, known and undescribed, abound in the *River*, for there is but one in Sinde. The best is called Pullah, which tastes like a fresh Herring, resembles the Perch in shape, and weighs from 20 ounces to 3 pounds.

The old crooked stick for a Plough, and the Bullock cart with some little additions augmenting friction, as well as the other implements of labour used by the Hindus, the only cultivators there, are very similar to those which elsewhere attest the rude simplicity of that race in the arts of life.

After what has been said it is scarcely necessary to add that the Trade of the country is very insignificant.

The principal Imports are Chintz, Maslins, Calicoes, and some other Cloths from Bombay, to the Courtiers and Court of Hyderabad, who are almost the only purchasers.

From the South, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Silkthread, Cocoa Nuts, Cardamoms, Cinnamon and Spices, some Iron, Lead, Tin, Ivory, Ropes, and Wood are received. Guzerat, Marwar and Jessulmere furnish soft Sugar and Sugar candy.

Malwa Opium brought through Jessulmere sells for 20 rupees the seer at Khyrpoor. The Exports mentioned seem insufficient to balance the foregoing. They are Ghee, Rice, Salt, Pullah Fish, Shark's Fins, and Indigo, taken to Cutch and Bombay.

Loongies being for some reason prohibited, and cotton cloths superseded by English fabrics, the manufactures of the province that were once extensive, appear now confined to supplies for the wretched population which produces them. Coarse carpets, Toys, Swords, and Guns, of inferior quality are made. As a specimen of Sindian taxation, it is stated that a carpenter has to pay one rupee for making a common Bedstead worth four.

Extravagant accounts are given of the badness of the climate, by the Natives, with the design it is supposed of deterring Europeans from coveting their country. The hot wind is said to be so severe that numbers perish from the heat, while the rains bring sickness with them still more destructive, and the air swarms with tormenting insects. Considering the nature of the surface and its liability to extensive inundation, these reports, however exaggerated, are most probably founded on facts. The mission to Hyderabad, however, was remarkably healthy, and it remained there till the beginning of April. Yet according to a register of the Thermometer that I have seen, the temperature which on the 15th of January, was at Sun-rise 43°, at 4 P. M. 76° varied 33° in less than ten hours. On the 16th of April it ranged during an equal period from 77° to 104°. Ice ¾ of a inch thick was formed on the night of the 7th of February,

Great difference of opinion prevails respecting the population of Sinde. It is reckoned by some 1500,000, but the Gentlemen of the Hyderabad mission doubt whether it can exceed 850,000. The following table shews the names, bearings, and population of the principal towns, with their relative distance ascending from the sea.

Name.	*Latitude.*	*Longitude.*	*Distance. From the Sea.*	*Population*
Carachee,	24°...51	67°....	9 *Sea Port*....	15,000
Tatta,	24°...44	68°....	17 ..... 6	15,000
Hyderabad,	25°...22	68°....	41 ..... 125	20.000
Sehwan	26°...22	.....	..... 230	10,000
Bukkur, Roree, and Suckar,	27°...42	69°....	20 ..... 400	
Khypoor,	27°...30	69°....	19 ..... 390	15,000.
Mittan,	28°	.....	.....	.....
Larkhanau,	27°...20	.....	.....	15,00
Shikarpore,	.....	.....	.....	30,00

The last mentioned is the most populous place belonging to the Ameers. Both it and Lurkhanau are at a considerable distance West of the Indus.

One gentleman makes the population of the latter 15, and another 30,000 The same individuals differ also in regard to Sehwan, one assigning it 10, and the other only 3,000 inhabitants. Accuracy is not to be expected from Travellers who must necessarily depend on Natives for information on such subjects.

The towns of Sinde are merely groups of mud Houses, huddled together without intervening areas Plats or Tanks. Roree and Sukkur, which flank the island fort of Bukkur on opposite sides, have Gardens belonging to them which extend seven miles along both Banks of the River and supply the country with fruits.

NO. III.

The present Government of Sinde is a Military despotism, debasing to Industry and all the arts of peace. It was founded about the year 1786, by four brothers of a Belooche family, called Talpoor, the only survivor of which is Meer Moorad Ali Khan of Hyderabad. This sovereign, certainly one of the ablest men in his dominions, is according to some accounts sixty, & by others seventy, years of age. He exercises nearly paramount authority over his nephew Meer Roostum Khan of Khyrpoor, but the chief of Meerpoor, called Meer Ali Moorad, who stands in the same relationship to him, is more independent.

The relative importance of these rulers will perhaps be best indicated by the amount of their Revenues.

Revenue of Hyderabad, Lacs 30.
———Khyrpoor, ... 10.
———Meerpoor, ... 5.

These sums are realized by taking the half, or sometimes only one third, of the produce of the country from the cultivators, and compelling the merchants to purchase it, at whatever prices the Ameers may chuse to impose.

The Customs, levied by the Hyderabad States at the Seaport of Carachee, and harbours near the mouth of the Indus, are estimated at about 300,000 Rupees annually. Eighteen Sirdars in that part of the province, under Meer Moorad Ali, hold lands by Military tenure which yield, it is said, three and a half lacs a year. The inferior chiefs have no men of rank under them, and on that account meet with little difficulty in exacting, by direct tyranny, all that their subjects may earn above the humblest means of subsistence. The Ameer of Hyderabad, however, seems to be kept in some check by his Military tenants, and is under the necessity of frequently consulting them.

Meer Moorad Ali, having usurped the rights of his eldest brother's son, and discountenanced the pretensions of his own first born, is likely to leave a disputed succession. The competitors for the fu-

ture sovereignty of Hyderabad will, therefore, probably be Meer Sobdar Khan, the dispossessed nephew, Meer Noor Mahommed the eldest, and Meer Nusser Khan, the second and favourite son of the present ruler.

The first of these is reputed to be extremely popular, the next to have neither talents or virtues, and the last has exhibited most attachment to the British Government.

In 1828 Sobdar took the field with 15,000 troops against his uncle, who managed without hazarding a battle, to make him accept a handsome income and return to the capital, where he now resides in apparent amity with his relatives. The joint stock of Treasure in the Fort of Hyderabad is vaguely estimated at 20 crores of rupees.

The army, which the three Ameers could levy on emergency, might consist of 60,000 Cavalry, Beloches and Pitans, indifferently mounted, 20,000 Sindean Infantry, and 200 Hindoostanee Golundauze or Artillery men, who are supposed to learn their profession from Europeans. The Foot Soldiers are wretchedly equipped. The size and condition of the guns are not known. Formidable as these numbers sound, it is believed, on reasonable grounds, that the resources of the country could not keep one half of them efficiently embodied for a single campaign of ordinary duration.

The inhabitants of Sinde may be divided into the privileged, the pastoral, and the Hindu classes. The Ameers, Sirdars, Syuds, Beloches, religious mendicants. All Mussulmans of foreign origin, constitute the first. The Mahommedan converts from Hindooism, who live with their flocks among the wild pastures form the second. The Hindoos with the exception of some Bramins, are of the Lahanu caste, carry on the trade, cultivate the land, and perform the menial offices of the country. They are not permitted to raise temples to their Gods, or to build tombs over the remains of their kindred. The privileged orders treat every thing but War and the name of Religion, with insolent contempt.

The favourite pastime of "Their Highnesses," as we call the Ameers, is the slaughter of game, to which the appellation of Hunting is rather misapplied. The Princely Sportsman stations himself on a Platform, overlooking gaps in the fence through which the Hogs and Deer must pass to drink at the river: or they are actually driven by his attendants to a convenient spot, while he takes deliberate aim and shoots them.

They have no refined amusements, and are considered, like all their subjects, grossly ignorant and immoral. The *soonee* is the sect to which most of the Sindian Mussulmans nominally belong. Affecting no such scruples as their Hindoostanee brethren, they eat with Christians and drink wine at their tables without hesitation. This at least is reported of the Khyrpoor family, though the courtiers at Hyderabad would appear to be more reserved in public.

Ameers, including all relatives of the ruling chief, seem above any sort of law. They put female slaves to death, and murder their own children by concubines, without reprehension,

"The languid pauses', of existence are filled by them with smoking, chewing Beetle nut, and getting intoxicated by any or all of the means yet discovered in India.

The decendants of the Prophet, incredibly numerous in the Province, receiving honour and maintenance without the necessity of earning them by good works, hold a preeminence in the vices of their country. Whilst no Hindoo dare mount an animal nobler than an Ass. Every idle Mussulman is by religion a cavalier, entitled to bear sword and shield among the defenceless traders and cultivators. Beggars on horseback consequently abound, who can appeal to other feelings than compassion in levying their benevolences.

A few hereditary Peers, or men whose ancestors were Saints, are said to live in "dignity and ease" amidst this mass of barbarity and corruption.

All who have visited Sinde reckon the inhabitants of every grade more mendacious, faithless, & void of common honesty, than the worst of our Indian subjects. Like every uninformed people they are vain and boastful, particularly of their Military prowess.

The common Sindians think themselves superior to all the armies of the rest of the world united. It is to be observed, however, that such vauntings are probably but part of the artifice, elsewhere mentioned to frighten Europeans from future attempts on the country. What so likely to avert invasion, as to make the climate deadly and then to defend it with an invincible force? In regard to the depravity of all ranks, again, it is to be recollected that casual travellers, correctly describing what they see, are not expected to penetrate the surface of society. "None are all evil."

We have sufficient evidence of the Ameers being unenlightened despots, and addicted to the low indulgences of rude minds. The subjects of sovereigns like these, are inevitably oppressed, degraded, and miserable, compared with men who enjoy the fruits of their industry under a settled Govt.

The same moral cause being in operation here, I should expect consequences, differing perhaps in degree but the same in kind, with what desolates the pricipalities of our allies in Hindoostan. Sinde, after all, is not perhaps in a worse state than they.

It is clear at least that no sovereign could reign fifty years, and put down rebellion headed by a popular enemy, if he systematically pillaged the productive classes. The cultivators and merchants, for similar reasons, who pay 45 lacs yearly, must belong to a more numerous and better treated race than 220,000 Hindoos, worse used than domestic cattle.

But these speculative inferences, be it remembered, are my own, while the preceding facts, whence they are drawn, have been stated as I received them; directly or indirectly, on the authority of personal observers.

Merchants travel between Persia and Sinde by three different routes. The most difficult and hazardous of these goes along the sea coast, through Mekran, and was taken by the Embassy which the Ameers sent to the Shah with a present of Elephants, in 1830.

Two others through Afghanistan pass from Candahar: the one by the Dur i Bolan, a narrow water course in the mountains, which overhang it in precipitous banks for 80 miles: and the other across the intervening chain of Hills by Kelut and Mustoong, till both roads converge at the town of Larkhanau.

I hope, in an article on Afghanistan, to be able to give the stages, with remarks by the merchants who have often come and returned by routes little known to Europeans.—*Delhi Gazette, March* 23.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(*Received Overland.*)

MR. THOMPSON AT MANCHESTER.

A splendid entertainment was given on Thursday, at the Theatre in Manchester, to Mr. P. Thompson and Mr. Mark Phillips, the first representatives for that borough. One thousand and forty most respectable inhabitants took their seats at the dining-tables. The mere decorations cost more than £300.

Mr. B. HEYWOOD, the late representative of the county of Lancaster, took the Chair: and, in an appropriate speech, gave, as the first toast, "The health of his Majesty, the Duke of Lancaster."—After "The health of the Queen," "The Duke of Sussex, and the other members of the Royal Family," had received appropriate honours, the Chairman gave—"The health of those Ministers who had nobly redeemed their pledges to the people, and who he had no doubt, would carry through all our institutions a full and efficient reform.

The Right Hon. C. P. Thompson next mounted the table, and was loudly cheered.—There is no one here who will accuse me of affectation when I say that I rise on this occasion under feelings of the deepest emotion. Gentlemen, in one single sentence stand recorded alike your triumph and the cause of my exultation.—(Hear.)—You see before you in the person of the humble individual who now for the first time addresses you, one, not like my hon. friend and colleague, known to you from his childhood, and valued because known, but one personally unknown to you—one who never solicited a vote—(hear)—who never addressed an elector—who never tendered to you his humble services—and yet, who stands to-day in the proud situation of representative of this town.—(Loud cheers.)—Gentlemen, no eloquence, however impassioned—no expressions, however touching, had I them at my command, could add force to that simple fact.—(Hear.)—I feel proud indeed to have my name inscribed upon the base of the column which you have raised to celebrate your triumph; but I acknowledge that the pillar itself is dedicated to the great cause of reform and good government—(hear and cheers)—in which you have achieved this victory. Six short months ago you were not deemed worthy of the rights and privileges of free men. (Hear.)—We were told in those days, that the shrines of liberty were to be found only in the niches of Gatton—(cheers)—or in the heap of stones which marked where Old Sarum once had stood. Manchester was deemed unfit to send her representatives into the councils of the nation. Gentlemen, you have nobly redeemed the assurance which we gave in your behalf. You have dismissed the two extremes. You have been led away neither by the efforts of a faction, nor have you been betrayed into giving your confidence to one whose high-sounding promises are his only boast, and whose professions want the seal and the test of the past. Gentlemen, what are the principles upon which I have had the honor of being returned by you? Every act of my public life stands recorded in the history of earlier years—every vote of mine is before the public—every speech of mine may be found and read, and persued; and if you have chosen me for aught save the past, permit me to say you were not justified in doing so.—(Hear.)—But what are those principles? They comprise nothing save the advancement of the only end of good government, the happiness of the country—(Loud cheers);—to obtain a temperate but a searching reform of all our institutions—to remove from the face of the Church Establishment in this country those specks and deformities which impede its progress and obscure its lustre—(Hear and applause);—to revive, extend, and vivify our national industry; to alleviate the burdens of the people—(Hear);—to make the shackles fall from the limbs of the slave—(Tremendous cheering);—and to give to the principle of representation that which it ought to have—that which I trust it has, but which if it has not, it should have—the liberty of every man to give his vote conscientiously. I believe that, by the operation of that Bill, as it now stands, we may obtain all these great ends.—(Hear.)—But if there be defects or deformities which obscure that great measure, we say let them be examined—(Hear),—let them be looked into—let them be amended.—(Cheers.)—Gentlemen, I know that much misrepresentation has gone abroad about final measures.—(Hear and cheers.)—But I can only attribute the circumstance to that watchful jealousy with which the conduct of public men is justly scrutinised. I know not what is the meaning of final measures.—(Loud and reiterated cheers.)—I know of no bound to the march of human improvement.—(Applause.)—I know of no limit which the course of human improvement has to meet with—I know of no power to send back the tide of civilisation—(loud applause)—or to make the springs of human improvement stagnate at their source. But although I say this, I should be the first to regret that unnecessary changes were introduced into any legislative measures, or that we should waste time which can be better engaged in cavilling about what is, after all, but a means to an end.—(Hear.) Upon one of the great subjects connected, I may say, for it is not a part of it—with the system of representation—I mean the subject of secret voting—you all know my opinions. I was one of a few, who, in early times, when it was unfashionable to be a reformer (cheers), and when it was banishment, almost, to be a ballotist, advocated in my place in Parliament that principle (Hear). In my regard to that I remain unchanged. (Loud cheers.) But at the same time I am not prepared to say that, unless a strong case be made out—unless circumstances be shown requiring its immediate adoption—I, for one, would be willing to employ my time and the time of the legislature in endeavouring to introduce the system, whilst I conceive we have in our hands at present an instrument sufficient to effect greater and much more substantial good. For nearly—five—for upwards of four years, two great questions only have attracted the whole attention of the legislature; and except what one administration has been enabled to effect of itself, but few, I might say, none of the great subjects which press upon us have been permitted to be introduced to the notice or the attention of the House. Who can look to the condition in which the great question of the Church now stands (Hear) without seeing that measures of reform are imperatively called for *e*(Hear, hear.) Who can turn to the condition of Ireland, distracted by party feuds—one portion of the population maddened to phrenzy by the exciting influence of agitators, who act upon the deluded people, and another portion struggling to resist the attempt to wrest from them power which, for centuries, they have converted into tyranny—who can see this, and not trace the cause to those unhappy differences which subsist upon the question of church property? (Hear.) And if we turn to England we see the same fire burning, but rendered less ardent by the greater intelligence and the better education of the people, but still it is burning vividly, but slowly, into the minds of the people, and it may be traced to the same cause—the just, the right, desire for a reform in that establishment.—(Applause.)—Are these not two great measures of commercial importance which equally press upon the consideration of the country?—The monopoly so long enjoyed by the East India Company—(hear, and cheers)—a monopoly, in my heart, I believe, affecting none more than those I have the honour to address.—(Applause.)—Upon it, I believe, the voice of the people may be considered as that of the Government.—(Cheers.)—The Bank question is one requiring the most attentive consideration. What gentlemen, shall I say to you of another great subject—the subject of slavery? I believe, gentlemen, that that subject has been rendered somewhat easier of solution, and that in this as in every other case, true policy and true morality will be found to go together.—(Applause.)—Are there no reforms connected with our commercial pursuits, and with the fiscal relations of this country, which in this place, above all others, command an early attention? How long are we to be subject to the present system of corn laws?—(Hear, and cheers.)—Abandoned in a great measure by its most steady and most zealous advocates, the principle stands exploded almost by its former friends as by its former and present opponents. That it must come under consideration, no man can doubt, who knows that the great commercial communities of this country have now a voice in her councils.—(Applause.)—How many other subjects, each of which might involve the history of a by-gone century yet remain to be pressed upon the consideration of Parliament? Is the condition of the education of the people—(applause)—a matter of so light importance that it is to be left to chance?—We have given—or endeavoured to give to the people a participation in political power.—(Hear hear.)—And if we wish to preserve this country, from the abuse of that political power, we must afford them the means of exercising it wisely and with discretion.—(Applause.)—I know of no means by which that end is to be attained, but by the introduction of some organized and well regulated system of education, which shall place instruction within the grasp of the lowest of our fellow creatures. (Cheers.) I do not despair that I shall find none amongst you who, at a future point of time, if you shall discover in the character of the first one or two measures which are introduced by the government evidence of the honesty of their purpose—a determination to go to the root of abuses (Hear, and cheers)—and a thorough conviction of the necessity of thus searching them—would not continue to place confidence in that government, though it should resist the unnecessary, because inopportune, introduction of other measures. At this time then, gentlemen, having upon all the great measures of reform, evidence of the sincerity of the intentions of the government in the one measure already past, I trust that you will place confidence in their mode of carrying those changes into effect. (Cheers.) Believe me that by not withdrawing hastily or impetuously your confidence from those who are in power, because they may not be able to move so fast as men unacquainted with the march of public affairs and the natural tardiness of proceedings in the Legislature might desire, the people are more likely to attain that which I believe to be the real and sincere aim of the government—a just, energetic, but at the same time temperate and well-considered reform of our institutions (Loud and reiterated cheers.) Gentlemen, my excellent friend our worthy chairman, has done me the honour, in proposing my health as one of your members, to allude to the particular subject to which I have always lent my best advocacy—the advancement of liberal principles of commercial policy (Applause.) I feel that allusion in a way which it is vain for me to attempt to describe, and I feel it under the present circumstances with double intensity. Gentlemen, I have for years been exposed to all the assaults which malice or ignorance could point against any man for the devotion I have shown to those principles. (Applause.) I have been the mark at which every Tory blockhead, ignorant of the most common principles of commerce—men whom not one of you would keep within your counting-houses in the most menial capacity—has presumed to level his taunts and sarcasms. I have seen myself accused of being a hard-hearted theorist—a cold-blooded political economist—a man willing to sacrifice, at the shrine of his own maxims, the best interests of country and of his fellow-citizens. I have had this rung in my ears in speeches, and repeated until nauseous in the public press. I have stood erect under it—(hear and cheers),—my spirit has quailed but it has not broken—it has been bent, indeed, but I have still resisted.—(Lord cheers)—Gentlemen, with a shield on my arm on which stands engraved the word "Manchester," I can encounter my assailants; as, indeed, I did before with trepidation, but now with confidence.—(Immense cheering and waving of handkerchiefs for several minutes.)—But what, Gentlemen, I may now ask, are the principles which I have thus ever advocated? They are the most perfect freedom of exchange—a fair field for our industry, and no restrictions beyond what for our fiscal purposes are necessary (cheers)—in one sentence, to buy as cheap and to sell as dear as possible.—(Great applause.)—Gentlemen, we have made some progress, towards removing some of the paltry legislation by which the industry of this country has been so long oppressed. We began, as we were justified, cautiously and slowly, and therefore prudently; but as success has attended our efforts, so all our attempts have shown that a relaxation of prohibition, falsely termed protection, tends to the augmentation of our prosperity, and to the increase of our wealth. We have therefore, a right to argue that we may proceed in the same course. What, gentlemen, is it that is falsely called protection? Let any man scan it. It is, gentlemen, only heaping on that which is already burdened an additional load—it is loading with increased weight those who before were unable to compete with others who were unburdened. What, then, are the effects that this system has produced in this country? The effects are to be seen here at home in a manner which cannot fail to be present to every man's mind long ago. Let me ask what protection has been given to the great manufacture which gives employment to the hundreds of thousands—nay millions, within the districts which encircles your town,—what protection has it had? I answer, None, what[ever] aided by any legislative enactment—[assi]sted by fostering hands of power—unprovided with Custom-house books, that great manufacture has grown from an infant's condition until it has obtained a giant's strength. (Deafening plaudits.) Without the shackles of protection, it enters into the very heart of the vast empire of India, formerly its rival; and extends and branches forth the fruits of its industry into the central deserts of Africa, where the European foot was never known to enter. (Tremendous applause.) Let me now mark the course of another manufacture enshrined by protections of all kinds, like the other manufacture for which the raw material is, equally to be brought from a distance. What, in short, was the case with the silk trade?—was protection wanting there?—were there no laws which rejected foreign competition?—were there no penalties on those who attempted to introduce it?—and did all those protections, amounting to absolute and total prohibition, tend to make this branch of industry flourish with activity, or was it found to rival and outstrip the manufactures of foreign countries?—No such thing: not only did it not, but on the contrary, in spite of prohibitory laws, in spite of penalties exacted from the smuggler, it was met at every turn by foreign competitors. In this branch, gentlemen, then, I say, that you may read the history of the fallacy of protection. (Loud cheers.) My system is this—leave to industry a full and a fair field—remove from us your unwise protection—leave us alone—let our industry developed itself,—and if I ever had a doubt, I can have no doubt now that we shall then have no rival to fear—no competitor to dread. Nor do I take so narrow a view of the scheme as that which I have as yet presented to you. There are other important considerations mixed up with this question. By extending and developing our industry at home—by giving to its fullest extensions as regards foreign countries (and we can only give it that extension by consenting to receive from them that with which they can pass us), we extend the benefits of the common bond of unions. Mankind may be knitted together for a time in various countries by accidental circumstances, but there can be no common bond of union betwen nations, but by a bond founded upon feelings of common interest. Make a foreign nation dependent upon you for some of its comforts. Let them, in the prosecution of their industry, by becoming their customers become your friends—give to them the products of your own, and the exchange will be advantageous to both, and you will raise up mutual feelings of effection and sympathy, which will go further to prevent that, which, in my mind, has been and is the greatest curse that can affect mankind—war. (Loud cheers.) I have, perhaps, Gentlemen, advanced a step further than those who supported me were willing to go, not in the acknowledgment of principles, but in the avowal of the principles on which we should act. I contend, and have contended, that if we consent to take from foreign countries that which they produce, they may raise up volumes of custom-house books, surround their territory with coast block ades, fill their seas with cruisers; but if we are to take any thing from them, they must take from us in return. The principles, then, which I have advocated, are to follow up a straightforward and direct course,—to remove the unnecessary duties and prohibitions on the productions of other countries, and trust to one of two courses—either a sense of their own folly, to induce them to take a better system of legislation, or that necessity which must, if they wanted to take advantage of us, force them to admit something or other from us in payment. These principles, though followed only for a very short time, have led to the consequences of which I have treated. Let me turn to that country which is our next neighbour, and with whom we are tied by the bonds of sympathy, raised, I believe, by a common feeling for freedom. France also has revised her commercial code, and falsified the taunts by which we were met, that if she were permitted to enter our market by our liberality, she need not be liberal in return. We have not asked this of her as a boon, but we have counselled her to it as a benefit. (Cheers.) This has been done, not without efforts on our part; but those efforts were made in the spirit of the demand—not in the spirit of a determination to have concessions—not with any threat; but the efforts were made in the shape of amicable discussion on the subject, undertaken with no spirit of nationality on either the one side or the other—(Loud cheers)—in short, like two friends, meeting as such, to look into facts and discuss its bearings. And what, gentlemen, has been the result of this course? Why, that already France has followed our example, by adopting a course of liberal measures. Within the last six weeks she has proposed to her Chambers to remove from her statute book, laws which affect her own industry, but which also particularly touch us. She has pronounced, by the mouth of her Minister of Finance, that there shall be an end to prohibition; and whether from her own conviction that this course is best for her own interests, or from a desire to meet generally the gifts of England, I know not, but in the first instance she consents to liberalize her system.—(Loud cheers.)—Nor is this all, gentlemen, the professions of men in power may be valueless to-morrow; but the spirit which actuates a people is lasting.—(Loud cheers.)—A representation from the people, stating their conviction of the propriety of a different system, has emanated from the very centre of the exclusive system. From Lyons, where this system was supreme three years ago, a voice has issued, and that voice—the voice of a congregated people—(Hear)—has proclaimed, "We feel that freedom of trade is indispensable to our interests; we demand it of you as the right of the people, and as conformable to the best interests, the wants, nay the very existence of ourselves."—(Applause.)—Turn we to another country, and we shall see the fruits of a different system. What is now the condition of the United States, where the prohibitive system has been stretched to its highest point, and only been relaxed in consequence of the necessity of the change? We find that country at this moment divided against itself—(applause)—upon the principle of protections to a practical interest being injurious to the general interests.—(Cheers.)—God forbid, gentlemen, that that dissension should continue for an hour, but that it has arisen affords sufficient proof of the falsity of the system of which we are endeavouring to remove the effects from this country.—(Applause.)—That it will not continue I fervently hope; but my hope is at the same time, as firmly expressed, that it may be put an end to by yielding to the just demands and wishes of the principle as rational, as just, as true—that it is unjust to the interest of the many to place burdens upon them for the benefit of a particular few.—(Loud and reiterated cheering.)—You have probably expected more from me than my humble abilities will enable me to perform. But though I may feel to do justic to the opinions you have entertained of me, this gentlemen, has been the proudest day of my life. But I hope to see one yet prouder. It will be [the day] in which returning, after a period of labour, [I shall] render an account to you of the manner in which I have discharged the great trust you have reposed in me, you will be enabled to meet me, and say—"Well done, thou good and faithful servant: as thou hast been faithful in a few things, I will make thee lord over many."—(Loud applause, three times three cheers, and enthusiastic applause.)

LONDON,—NOVEMBER 28.

The marriage of Lady Susan Hamil[ton] Lord Lincoln takes place on Tuesday [next] Hamilton Palace. The bride and the D[uke] her mother arrived last week. It is to be in every respect a real Scotch Wedding: there is to be a "riding of the broose" from the Palace to Wishaw-house, and it is supposed many a one

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will start, as there will be plenty of scope for the trial of their horses' mettle, and the winner will be an envied man. All the tenants of the Duke of Hamilton in Lanarkshire, are to be invited to a dinner and ball at the palace, and the entertainments are to be on a most liberal scale. The same day, an entertainment is to be given by the Marquis of Douglas, to his Hamilton friends, on the occasion of his having come of age. He was not in the country at the time he become major, viz. in February.—(Glasgow Courier.)

The contemplated marriage between Viscount Dillon and Miss Storey, a relative of Mr. A. Baring is expected to be solemnised next week. His Lordship has lately succeeded to his title and estates to the amount of £30,000 per annum, and the young lady will also inherit great wealth. His Lordship is in his 24th year.—(Post.)

DECEMBER, 22.

The Irish Secretary, in imitation of Burdett and Hobhouse, has commenced his Parliamentary campaign by a speech against Ultra-Reform. No triennial Elections, no ballot for him; and if any such measure should be proposed "he now announced, and he spoke the sentiments of his Hon. Colleagues, that it would meet with their most decided opposition." Now that Mr. Stanley is a would-be Conservative, we readily admit. He wishes to keep his rank and fortune and influence at Preston and at Lancaster. What Whig lordling does not? But the question as between him and the Tories in point of argument is, not whether he will try or not to preserve those hereditary possessions, but whether the Radicals and numerical majority of reforming electors will, in the long run, permit him to lord it over them. The Whigs, to advance their own selfish ends, have deluded the people into a belief that the old system of Government was bad, and that they could make it better; i. e. more pacific, less expensive, and less aristocratic. Have they? No. Will they? Never, with their own free will; but they have dug a pit for their rivals, and into it, sooner or later, they must fall themselves. They have taken power from the great possessors of property and intelligence—from the merchants and bankers of London, from the clergy, and electors generally of the three Universities, from the great landed proprietors of England and Scotland, from the Protestants of Ireland, and from the owners of all colonial produce, the employers of all interested in trade and manufactures. They have given power to labourers, shopmen, workmen, dissenters, Irish papists and half-starved artisans. What has been the consequence? Why, to return Ministers and their Whig satellites in triumph to Westminster Hall, says Mr. Stanley, and having thus proved their "soundness," we use the Hon. Secretary's own words, "by electing *no Reformers*, we are satisfied, and, taking our stand upon the past, we shall be strenuous in our resistance of any attempt to carry the extension further." Bravo! Mr. Stanley. For pride and arrogance commend us to a Whig. Not Hobhouse or Burdett themselves could have treated Mr. Place and the Westminster Rump, to whom they owe their all, with more official *hauteur*. But will the people, the numbers, who now reject all Tories, because they oppose further Reform, continue to support the Whigs when they too turn Conservatives? Will the Irish Papists tolerate a Protestant Church because a Stanley or an Anglesey turn tithe-collectors; or will the "No Slavery" cry, by which Lord Brougham rose to the Woolsack, be lulled by lord Mulgrave's revocation of the Orders in Council? Will the shopkeepers of Cambridge pay a double assessment of house and window taxes with more pleasure to Mr. Spring Rice, than they did the old assessment to Mr. Goulburn; or will the manufacturers of the north, however ignorant they now may be of their true interests, continue to return a Thompson and Macauley in preference to a Peel, a Herries, or a Baring, when they see the trade of Amsterdam transferred to Antwerp, and the interests of rival Belgian and French artisans preferred to those of Leeds and Manchester? Lastly, will the friends of peace dismiss Lord Palmerston unscathed when they see the train which he has fired involving Europe in a general war? If there be justice on earth, and a retributive Providence on high, it must not, it cannot be. As the Whigs led the liberal Tories on step by step, till they had gone too far to recede with safety or to advance with honour, so have the Radicals led on the Whigs, and will continue to led them to perdition. As, however, the snowball increases in size, so will the Radical party; and as the Ministers have less and less to give, the craving of the mob cormorant, which now preys on the vitals of the State, will be more and more insatiable.—"If Ministers are strong, as they expect to be, in the Parliament, they will oppose the Radicals," says Mr. Stanley. What must be the result? Either they will lose their popularity among their present supporters, or they will proceed with the movement against their own judgment and opinion; but whenever or wherever they stop in their career, be it soon or late, the predictions of the Tories must be verified. Former Governments, when least popular, have at [illegible] been feared and respected. The present [illegible]ers depend for tenure of office upon po[illegible]pinion alone. Let the tide but turn [illegible]d where are they? Gone, as all whose [illegible]re built on sand must go, before the po[illegible]orm. But who shall succeed them? [illegible]ume, Mr. Cobbett, Mr. Buckingham, [illegible]r. Gully, Mr. Whittle Harvey, the five O'Connells, Mr. Roebuck, Dr. Doyle, Mr. Attwood, Tom Duncombe, and Mr. Long Wellesley, together with Mr. Walter, the proprietor of the *Times*! A goodly catalogue! Mr. Stanley may now ridicule the idea of such successors, but when these men and such as these taunt him with his no *mouvement* policy, as he now taunts his predecessors, let him not appeal to Tory Conservatives for help. They warned him, when there was yet time, to retrace his steps. He has sinned against reason and conviction, and all that he can now gain by resisting further Reform, is to become the first victim under the wheels of the monstrous idol to which his own hands had given motion.—(Post.)

It is generally understood that Earl Grey, soon after his acceptance of office, proposed to Lord Milton to elevate his venerable father Earl Fitzwilliam, to the Marquissate of Rockingham; but the infirm state of health of the Noble Earl has occasioned the honour to be deferred.—(Post.)

We understand that the Dignitaries of the Church are making an active stir, but whether for good or for evil, remains to be seen. For some days past there have been meetings of all the Bishops in town, at the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and it has transpired, notwithstanding the wish expressed by the Archbishop that secresy should be observed, that the meetings are connected with the important subject of Church Reform. The superior clergy are at last, it seems, alive to the necessity of a change, and being anxious to avoid the error of the Duke of Wellington on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, who, by refusing to grant a little, led to the forcible seizure of a great deal, they are about to propose some modification of the tithe system, and an increase to the scanty revenues of the inferior clergy.—(Sun.)

DECEMBER 27.

A case important to commercial men was tried on Monday before the King's Bench, the following is the substance: In 1827, the plaintiff, Mr. Campbel, who was a merchant at Sydney, New South Wales, consigned a quantity of goods to London, by the ship *Cumberland*, to the care of a Mr. Emmett, who sent passengers by her, and in the event of any accident to that gentleman, to the care of the defendants, Richards and Co., who were merchants in Leadenhall-street. The plaintiff wrote by another ship, the *Australia*, to his friend Mr. Harris, a solicitor, requesting him to hand that letter to the defendants, but not until after thirty days from its receipt were expired, in order that the defendants might insure the cargo £4,000 and the freight for £700. As the *Cumberland* did not arrive within the thirty days, Mr. Harris, at the expiration of thirty-five days, handed the letter to the defendants, who, on the following day, effected the insurance at the ordinary amount of risk. The *Cumberland* and her crew and passengers (Mr Emmett and his two children) had never since been heard of, and at the expiration of twelve months the defendants applied on behalf on the plaintiff his principal, to the underwriters for the amount of the policies, when they refused to pay, alleging that the defendants had withheld from them, when the insurance was effected, what appeared to them material, viz. that the insurance was not made until thirty days after the arrival of the letter of instruction, and declaring that the risk in consequence was greater than it had been presented to them. The defendants brought an action in this Court against the underwriters, but failed, because the Jury were of opinion that the information which had been withheld was material, and ought to have been communicated. The defendants applied for a new trial, and the Judges decided that the information was material, and the verdict correct. The plaintiff then brought the present action, to recover the £4,700 from the defendants, on the ground that, through ignorance and negligence, they, the defendants, had not effected a proper insurance. A great deal of evidence was brought to show that the delay of thirty days should have been stated to the underwriters, for it made a material difference in the premium of insurance, inasmuch as it showed that for thirty days after the arrival of the letter. the plaintiff undertook the risk himself, and that the insuring it after that time raised a presumption that the ship was out of time. Sir J. Scarlett made a most powerful defence. He contended that there was no case of gross negligence or ignorance. That for a mere mistake the defendants could not be liable, and that it was clear they had acted *bonâ fide* and with the best intentions. The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, said that no imputation whatever rested on the characters of the defendants, for they had no doubt done what they conceived was for the best. The chief question the Jury was, whether the custom of the trade was so notorious in making the communication adverted to, as to charge the defendants with gross ignorance in not knowing it and acting upon it. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages £4,700, minus £560, being the extra risk, at the rate of 12 per cent., which the plaintiff would have had to pay if the cargo had been properly insured.—(Courier.)

Some [illegible] contemporaries, in want of news, make a vast [illegible] of the following very simple case:—A Mr. Be[illegible]e, a Frenchman, the proprietor of several small houses at Islington, was brought up to Hatton-Garden yesterday, for giving the bodies of his sister and her infant child, who died a few days since, for dissection to the London University. It appeared that Mr. B.'s sister, who was a strong-minded woman, and had suffered under some internal complaint of which both mother and child died, had directed Mr. B. to do so, and that he had made the necessary inquiries, by which he found he was enabled to do it according to law. The prejudices of the neighbourhood had however been outraged by his doing so, and he was consequently brought up in custody of the parish beadle. On hearing the circumstances the magistrate ordered him to be liberated, on his own security to appear again if called upon after due inquiry should be made. An immense crowd attracted by the novelty of the case attended at the office.—(British Traveller.)

DECEMBER 29.

The declarations of Lord Althorp and Mr. Stanley, that the Reform Bill was final, have, as might be supposed, been the theme of general surprise and dissatisfaction. We have been asked, why we left unnoticed Lord Althorp's assertion of the *finality* of the Reform Act, though we attacked Mr. Stanley for the same absurdity. Our reply is, that in Lord Althorp's speech there was a contradiction, of which we gave him the benefit. His Lordship, indeed, declared that the Reform was intended to be final, and that he would to the utmost of his power resist any alteration; but in the very same breadth he added, that he should be very sorry to see any alterations introduced *until it had been fairly tried*. So that the *final* measure of Lord Althorp is on trial! We once heard an Irish Lady boast of having a letter of unlimited credit for two hundred pounds. This unlimited credit for two hundred pounds is matched by Lord Althorp's final measure on trial. If it be final to what purposes is trial talked of? These obvious considerations caused us to spare that part of the Minister's folly, for it was plain that he could not have meant what he said.

The *Times* observes, on Mr. Stanley's bluster, and assertion of ministerial pledges of Anti-Reform to the Tory faction:—"We cannot refrain from expressing, with sincere respect for Mr. Stanley, and good wishes towards the Ministry of which he is a member, our desire that the right hon. gent. would, for his own sake and theirs, consult his colleagues before he delivers himself of political sentiments which go to characterise and fix the future policy of the Government upon questions which agitate to its centre the whole United Kingdom. He is a fine gallant vessel, well built and rigged; but he carries too much sail and too little ballast, we hope he may not meet the ordinary fate of such a disproportion between the moving and the steadying power, and be capsized and founder." This is anxiously subdued to gentleness; but the substance of reproof which is so kept under and sugared over, is of stern stuff. The Ministry must, indeed, be heartily sick of Mr. Stanley. They have kept him as people keep an ill-conditioned, snarling, snappish, yelping cur, to guard premises from trespassers; but the dog is mad, and dangerous to his masters.—(EXAMINER.)

JANUARY 1.

We are assured from high authority that Count Pozzo di Borgo visits England in consequence of being highly dissatisfied with the result of his negotiations in Paris. Having been instructed by his Cabinet to make several demands relative to Belgium, Spain, and Portugal, to which the French Government has given a negative reply, the Count would not take upon himself the responsibility of remaining longer in Paris, and will await here the instructions of his Government. This beginning may be set down, without doubt, as the first fruit of the elections in England. Nothing but an assurance of the renewed lease of a Jacobin administration in England could have emboldened the French Cabinet to court an European war, distracted as are the opinions, and dilapidated as are the present resources of France. It is not improbable, indeed, that the unhappy result of our elections may have operated in various ways to encourage the Ministers of Louis Philip in flinging down a defiance to all the established Governments of the Continent. The liberal Minister of Prussia—the obsequious disciple of Lord Grey—the representative in England of that Court, which once before, by its trimming, trembling, treacherous policy, subjected the finest and most patriotic people of the continent to such inflictions of oppression and infamy, as no modern nation has undergone, the propagandist of liberal opinions, and representative of a military monarchy—he no doubt apprised his Royal master of the success of jacobinism in these kingdoms, and perhaps dissuaded him from that course which alone can save Prussia from another Jena, and a second extinction from the map of Europe—well, too well, as every Prussian who can remember twenty-five years knows, if the loss of battles, of provinces, and even of a national existence, *were all*. The elections also demonstrate, that a decisive civil war in Ireland—a civil war which will for the time give full occupation to all the resources of the empire, is at hand; so that Great Britain, if she cannot aid, will at least be unable to impede the ambitious projects of France. The European war, in a word, which seems now on the eve of breaking out, may be referred to the late elections as its proximate cause. How far it may be a just retribution to the continental courts for their impertiment and criminal meddling in our domestic politics, it is for themselves, who are in all the secrets, to form a judgment; we of course can only conjecture; but with the analogy of Charles the Xth's employment of Mr. Sheil, etc., before us, we confidently assume that the Courts of St. Petersburgh and Berlin may even now regret that they did not allow England to govern herself. We deem it right to throw out these hints, because we should deeply regret to see the affections of our fellow-subjects as warmly engaged on the side of Russia or Prussia, even in a war against France and Jacobinism, as they have lately been on the side of the heroic King of the Netherlands and his noble people in their righteous quarrel. Russia and Prussia have cast away the opportunity of fighting for the rights of civil and religious liberty, legitimate government, and national independence—doubtless cast the opportunity away with the instinct of despositism; and if they go to war now, they must expect to engage in the strife unsupported by the sympathies of Christians and freemen. Let us not be misunderstood—we speak of courts, not of nations. For the Russian nation, and still more for the gallant people of Prussia, every right-minded Englishman feels a brother's affection; but the whole policy of the Courts of St. Petersburgh and Berlin during ten years, and their intrigues in our domestic politics, have been enough to pervert the most stubborn Conservative to Jacobinism.—(STANDARD.)

It is vain to blink the matter; the question of ballot, or no ballot, must be set at rest, and speedily; but we have reason to suspect that a decision in the negative will be most in accordance with the feelings of a vast majority of Englishmen, in spite of the clamour which has been got up on the subject,—*that* is our serious belief. Often, perhaps too often, we have lately felt called upon to state our impressions with regard to the vote by ballot, and once more we are bound to declare the continued bias of our judgment against that plausible but inefficient and disgraceful, and if not inefficient, most dangerous and immoral measure.—(TIMES.)

Mr. Poulett Thompson has addressed the electors of Dover, declining his seat for that place, in favour of the representation of Manchester. The following paragraph explains the grounds which determined his choice:—"The selection made by the electors of Manchester of one who is personally unknown to them, who never sought their suffrages, or tendered to them his services, can be attributed only to their desire to afford to their countrymen a testimony of their approbation of those great principles of Government which I have, since my first entrance into political life, humbly, but zealously, sought to advance. But, above all, it is the full justification of the course which I have pursued, upon the great question of a Liberal Commercial Policy, with which I have been, and am identified. The capital of the manufacturing industry of the empire spontaneously selects as its representative one whose advocacy of those principles has exposed him, for years, to the vituperation and attacks of all who are opposed to them; one whom they have never ceased to characterize as the enemy to those interests of which Manchester is the centre."—(Chronicle.)

We have been asssured in a quarter likely to be well informed, that the ministerial plan of church reform, contemplates the abolition of two Irish Archbishoprics, and the reduction of the revenues of the remaining two to £6,000 a-year each; and that it is intended to abolish eight Irish Bishoprics, and to limit the revenues of the remaining Bishops to £4,000 a year each. (Dublin Journal.)

Letters have been received in Dublin, announcing the elevation of the venerable and respected Dr. Blake, V. G. of this Archdiocese, to the vacant see of Drommore.—(Dublin Register.)

JANUARY 18.

Some of the Tory papers report that Ministers have determined to arrest Mr. O'Connell's Judging from the sort of authority given for this rumoured intention we should be inelined to say that the report is utterly false and groundless. What end would be answered by the arrest of Mr. O'Connell, unaccompanied by other measures? It might produce a momentary lull,—the lull of astonishment, of intense curiosity, of bridled frenzy, of silent preparation for desperate revenge,—but would the calm be that of contentment, of acquiescence, of satisfaction with the measures of Government, of resignation under the presumed fate of a popular chief, whose rise to the most extraordinary influence or his countrymen that ever was exercised by a private citizen within the kingdoms has been caused by oppression, and by that alone, by a system of enormous folly or iniquity which has for ages directed the powers of the state, and the most elaborate institutions of the reigning Government, to the production of anarchy and ruin. Look at Ireland the day after O'Connell shall have been imprisoned,—forget his history, his ambition, and his name; examine only the still prominent circumstances of the island, those which have not been occasioned by O'Connell's turbulence, because they flourished before his father was born—those which would still remain unaltered by his capture, or his death, and then let any honest man answer the question, is it possible for a community where such things exist to be kept—we do not say *at peace*, for that were extravagant—but in subjection to the British Crown, otherwise than by the constant and irresistible force of arms? Lord Chatham, contemning the servile prejudices of his age, "rejoiced that America had resisted." That great and wise man would have upheld the supremacy of Parliament by justice, not by brutal persecution. He saw that the hearts of unprincipled courtiers could not be turned but by fear alone, and therefore it was that he rejoiced at that "resistance" of the sufferers, which he deemed essential to the reformation of the Government and the final Integrity of the empire. So do we,—strong in our conviction that the Imperial Parliament ought to be supreme to all acts and intents of upright legislation, and resolute in our desire to see the United Kingdom rescued from the imminent peril of dissolution,—so do we, in our humble sphere, "rejoice that Ireland" his loosened the revets of her chins, and warned her taskmasters that the future principle of their dominion must be something more powerful than terror.—TIMES.

JANUARY, 23.

The French Chamber of Peers has withdrawn in time from its incipient collision with the Chamber of Deputies on a point on which it felt sure of being beaten. And such must ever be the case with the French Chamber of Peers constituted as it is. In fact, the Peerage of France is merely honorary and nominal. Its establishment was an attempt to imitate the House of Lords in Great Britain; but nothing

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can be more dissimilar in reality than the two Houses. In Great Britain the power of the individual Peer is not derived from his position in the House of Lords; he possesses an influence in society, from his property. He *brings* his individual influence to the House of Lords; he does not obtain it there; the influence of each Peer being, in the House of Lords, concentrated into one whole, forms a real power; and an useful barrier between the Throne and the Commons. But in France the case is totally different. The Peerage of France, is a Peerage without property. The veneration for rank and family having passed away in France, the only influence possessed by the French Noble is that which his position in the Chamber of Peers confers on him. He does not possess the collateral interest which the British Peer, by the influence of his property, possesses in the lower House. Thus, when the political power of the French Chamber of Peers is disturbed, it has nothing to fall back on; having once exhibited its utter weakness, it has no means of recovering its moral influence; and instead of acting as a barrier betweeu the throne and the representatives of the people, it must either submit to be dragged on by them, or, without the means of successful resistance, continually add to popular exasperation by vain opposition. The French Chamber of Peers is indeed a nullity; in the absence of the law of hereditary succession to property, the rank of a French Noble is merely titular; as ineffectual to confer political influence as the decoration which accompanies it is to defend the wearer from the blow of popular violence.—(COURIER.)

A case which came before the Lord Chancellor on Saturday, was strongly demonstrative of evils which would ensue from a sudden emancipation of the slaves in the West India Islands. Lord Crawford and Lindsay died in 1825, possessed of an estate in Antigua, on which there were then 140 slaves, and directed by his will that the rents and profits of his estate should accumulate till February, 1833, when the slaves were to be manumitted and the accumulations divided amongst them. By a very wise law of the Island, a proprietor emancipating a slave is bound to pay £300 into the public Fund, as a security for his maintenance in case of illness or infirmity. In this case the accumulated sum does not exceed on the whole £750, or little more than £5 a piece, and twelve of the slaves are now incapable of working from age and infirmity, and eighteen are infants, and there is no possibility of providing the sum requisite to fulfil the intentions of the law. Various plans had been devised having for their object the employment on the estate of the body of the slaves as labourers after their manumission, but they all determined to disperse; and the probability is that ere long they will all be reduced to a state of want. Sir E. Sugden remarked that this was an instance illustrative of the difficulty there would be in proceeding at once to the general emancipation of the slaves, which remark was agreed to by the Lord Chancellor himself, who found it impossible to decide the cause without consulting the Cabinet. If in the emancipation of 140 slaves, so many serious difficulties and evils are foreseen, and that, too, after their benevolent owner had directed seven years' accumulation of the profits of his estate to be laid aside for ther provision after their freedom had been declared, what would be the case if immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slaves in all the colonies were to be granted, as called for by a powerful party in the country? Could any other result than misery to the slaves themselves, and the total destruction of all property, follow such a proceeding?—(ALBION.)

Mr. J. Rorke, the newly-elected member for Queen's County, who has displaced Sir H. Parnell, is a person of moderate fortune, in fact only a second-rate farmer. His first introduction to public life was as curious as rare. His daughter was one of the patients of Prince Hohenloe, at the time that miracle-monger was performing strange things among the Catholics of Ireland. The young lady, who was addicted to walking in her sleep, had taken fright by falling over a figure dressed to resemble herself—a stratagem intended to cure her of somnambulism:—the effect on her nervous system was such as to deprive her of speech. In this dilemma, application was made to prince Hohenloe, to perform mass for the young lady, who (the fact is easily accounted for by medical persons, by the effect of nervous excitement) recovered her tongue. Henceforward Mr. Rorke became in some degree a public character; and having during the recent opposition to tithe payments in Ireland. allowed his cattle to be taken to Liverpool and sold rather than pay the tithes he became a martyr in the eyes of the people, who accordingly rewarded him by electing him one of their representatives in Parliament.—(Court Journal)

JANUARY 26,

It is not generally known that Lord Courtenay owes his right to the succession to the Earldom of Devon to the peculiar wording of the title. Sir Harris Nicholas happened, whilst making inquiries into this Peerage case, to discover that in the patent of 1553, the words "*heirs male for ever*" were submitted for "*heirs male of his body*," the customary manner of wording titles. Thus it reverts to the colateral heirs; and to this perhaps may be eventually owing the preservation not only of one the most illustrious titles in the kingdom, but also the preservation entire of one of the finest domains in England, which pride of ancestry will no doubt now cause to be continued to the Earldom of Devon.—(Globe,)

Lord Stowell, now in the 87th year of his age, is in a very precarious state at his seat, Early Court, Reading.—(Post.)

The late Countess Dowagar Harcourt's elegant residence at St. Leonard's hill, with the interest of £80,000, go to the heirs of the late Marquis d'Harcourt, who was killed by a fall from his horse at Windsor last summer. Her ladyship, before her marriage with the late Earl, was the widow of T. Lockhart, Esq.; she survived her husband two years and a half.—(Post.)

Notwithstanding the reported influence of a high quarter exercised in favour of another candidate, the Rev. Dr. Taite of Richmond, is appointed to the Residentiary stall at St. Paul's, vacant by the decease of Dr. Hughes.—(Globe.)

At the meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, on Saturday last, Mr. Pettigrew (the President) announced that he had had the gratification to receive, through the introduction of his friend, Sir Sidney Smith, the Chevalier Clot-Bey, a gentleman who distinguished himself by this exertions in Egypt, and his success in establishing a School of Medicine near Cairo, which now boasts of 300 pupils. The Chevalier is a native of France, studied at Montpellier, and then settled at Marseilles. By the invitation of Mahomet Ali Pacha (the Viceroy of Egypt), he quitted his native country to fill the important situations of principal physician to his Highness, and Physician and Surgeon General to the military and naval forces of that country. So highly is he esteemed by the Pacha that he has been created a Bey, the first Christian who ever received that title; and in the firman, by which he is so distinguished, it is expressly stated to be the reward of merit, courage, and integrity, without regard either to country or religion. Under the protection of the Pacha, the Chevalier has been able to establish a regular school of anatomy, surgery, medicine, pharmacy, obstetrics, and the veterinary art: thus vanquishing even the religious prejudices of a people for the advancement of science, and the benefit of mankind. The pupils of this school have displayed great knowledge and humanity during the prevalence of cholera in that region; and twelve of the most enlightened have been selected to accompany their teacher and director to Paris, where their professional education is to be perfected. The King of the French, immediately upon the arrival of Clot-Bey, sent for him, and decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honour. The Chevalier has been unanimously elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences. He is in London, for a few days, to inspect the museums, hospitals, etc., in the metropolis. Mr. Pettigrew added, that he would have invited the Chevalier to the meeting; but that being entirely unacquainted with our language, it would have been uninteresting to him; and he should feel happy in introducing any member of the Society to him who felt anxious to favour the progress of civilization, and join in giving England the credit of contributing with other countries in the noble work.—(Spectator.)

JANUARY 28.

It is stated in the diplomatic circles that some difference is likely to arise between Lord Palmerston and the French Cabinet on the snbject of the last dispatches from Holland.* Lord Palmerston will do well to act for this country without reference to French interests or French feeling. Considering, however, the direct and immediate interest which France and Great Britain have in maintaing a cordial union, and how much it is the interest of despotic Powers to foment mistrust and jealousy between two free countries, we dread the idea of any difference of opinion between the British and French Cabinets even on the minutest point. If they must, like man and wife, have their little bickerings, let them at least, like man and wife, unite against those who would interfere with their arrangements. Nothing would gratify Russia more than to see disunion between Great Britain and France; and we may be sure that M. Pozzo di Borgo, notwithstanding all his professions of amity, will neglect no opportunity of attempting the revival of the absurd national hatred which brought France to ruin, by the invasion of hostile armies, and reduced us almost to beggary. The King of Holland will, we have no doubt, under the instructions of his allies, offer concessions to this country which he would deny to France, hoping, in that way to create a dissension which would keep the Belgian question open, and pave the way to the re-annexion of Belgium to Holland, but our Cabinet will act very universally indeed, to allow the intrigues of Russia to prevail over the sense of our true interest—a cordial and permament alliance with France. We do not speak of an alliance between the two sovereigns or of a compact between Marshall Soult and Earl Grey, or the respective Ministers for the time being, for it might happen that the Kings, or the Ministers of the two countries, might unite for purposes much opposed to the general welfare, but of a warm, frank, and sincere understanding between the people of France and Great Britain. Differences will, of course arise, but how easy will this be of adjustment, if the two parties reflect on the importance of union and turn their eyes towards the despots who, for their own bad purposes, are labouring to disunite them! The British Minister who should dictate to France under the suggestions of the Holly Alliance, would be a traitor to the interests of his own country.—(SUN.)

It it quite obvious that the curious compound of the tiger and of that somewhat worse thing—the insect which weaves cobwebs, and ultimately devours those who are caught in them—which distinguishes Russian politics, is producing no inconsidarable sensation at Paris, and possibly by this time at Vienna. It is quite obvious that, as respects Turkey, the friendship or the enmity of the Autocrat may be equally fatal, and that to save her from both one and the other may be equally necessary to a large portion of Europe. We have reason to believe that the consequences of the victory of Ibrahim Pacha are much overrated. The *timely* demand by Russia of the forfeiture of Moldavia and Wallachia, if correct, is a masterpiece of the genuine Machiavelian. Happily the interests of three of the leading Powers of Europe, Great Britian, France, and Austria, are equally opposed to the success of those extensive aggressive schemes which are with no small colour attributed to Russia in this quarter. Nor does there exist any very alarming apprehension of her real strength. It is reported that the Emperor Nicholas has refused to receive at his Court Marshal Maison and Sir Startford Canning, as Ambassadors of France and England. We can hardly believe this. If it should prove true, we may next expect some interference of the Autocrat in the choice of our Ministers at home.—But that step will probably be postponed till his Imperial Majesty is master of Constantinople. In the meanwhile his refusal to receive the English and French Ambassadors, if true, can operate on none but Prince Lieven and Count Pozzo di Borgo. England and France will, of course, conduct their affairs at St. Petersburgh by Chargès d' Affaires, with salaries of £800 or £1000 a-year, in which case, by the laws of diplomatic etiquette, his Muscovite Majesty must select persons of the same rank to do his business in France and England.—(GLOBE.)

The *John Bull* yesterday says—"that the Government cannot get on with such a House of Commons as is at present got together," and gives the following as the reason:—"Look at the state of the case—a day scarcely passes without the arrival of a deputation from some class of people at the different departmental offices." So, because the people now obtain access to the Government-offices on matters connected with their business, the affairs of the state cannot "go on." Admirable logician!—(Globe.)

It is reported there is a split amongst the conservative Peers, and that it has in part been occasioned by the preference given to some of the *clique* in the recent election at Holyrood-House. A certain restless *old jacobin* who had scarcely health and strength enough to "progress as far as London," is said to have dealt unfairly with some of "his order" in the south; this has occasioned a mutiny in the camp, which the ex-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who is now on a visit to the Earl of Harewood in Yorkshire, is endeavouring to suppress.—(Chronicle.)

The Coffin in which the remains of the late Admiral Sir T. Feloy were deposited, at Portsmouth was constructed of British oak, having a single row of rosettes, made from a part of a transom knee of his Majesty's ship *Elephant*, which was commanded by (then) Captain Foley when it bore the flag of Lord Nelson in the attack on Copenhagen, 1801. The number of rosettes on each side of the coffin were made to correspond with the number of guns borne by the Elephant, viz. 28. The slab which bore the brass plate with the inscription, was also of British oak from the same ship.—(Chronicle.)

A magnificent fountain is proposed to be placed in the centre of Trafalgar-square at Charing-cross. The equestrian statue of King Charles is to be removed to a more appropriate situation, in the middle of the square.—(Sun.)

JANUARY 29,

Mr. Wilkie's design for a National Gallery and Royal Academy has been approved of, and will be immediately carried into execution. The centre will be surmounted by a cupola, and will have a portico in front flanked by two pavilions. The order is the Corinthian, and the screen from Carlton-house will supply the columns. The inequality of ground in the site in Trafalgar-square is very well managed by a terrace surrounded by balustrades. Plans have been presented for laying out the space in front, which have been laid before his Majesty, and approved of.—(Post)

JANUARY 30.

It has been noticed, as an amusing incident that Mr. Cobbett took his place on the Treasury Bench, in the place usually occupied by the ministerial leader of the House of Commons. This place appears to us to be no more than Mr. Cobbet's right, and a great deal loss than he is entitled to claim from his brother reformers. Ministers, it is notorious, held office solely in right of the Reform Bill, now Mr. Cobbett is a reformer of as old standing as any of them; he has given ten times as much labour, and, excepting Lord Brougham's contribution—and his Lordship was not a volunteer—a thousand times as much talent, to the cause of reform, as any Member of the Cabinet; and he is cheated enough, when Ministers put *into their pockets* the fruits of his labours, without their also shouldering him from his proper place at the head of the reforming party in the House of Commons.—(Standard.)

FEBRUARY 1.

The reports which have been current during the last few days of the intentions of Government to propose to Parliament the emancipation of the negroes in our colonies, without sufficient preparation, and without due regard to the compensation of the West India proprietors, have spread the greatest dismay among that numerous body of the community whose fortunes and subsistence depend on the prosperity of our West India colonies. Not that the West Indians are opposed to the emancipation of the negroes; they are not less desirous that it should take place than the most ardent abolitionists; but, knowing as they do, practically, the ruin which would follow to themselves, and the misery which would result to the negroes from sudden emancipation, they are desirous that measures should be first taken to prevent the obvious disasters which letting loose of 800,000 negroes would give rise to, unfitted for the position of competitive labourers. We have often had occasion to repeat that which cannot be too often repeated in discussing this subject, that there no longer exists any question as to whether there shall be or shall not be an emancipation of every slave in the British dominions. This question has been settled long ago, not only by public opinion, but by the House of Commons. The consideration is now how emancipations shall be carried into effect, and in how short a time the negro can be rendered fit for the novel position of a competitive labourer, depending on his own prudence and foresight for present subsistence and future support. It seems to us that those public writers who are continually putting forward the old question, long since decided, of the justice, and the humanity of emancipating the slaves in the British dominions, either ignorantly, or wilfully misrepresent the position of the case. The resolutions of the House of Commons of 15th May, 1823, were adopted by the House of Lords on the 7th March, 1818. By these resolutions the question of slavery in the British dominions was set at rest for ever. But Mr. Canning, by whom these resolutions were proposed, was well aware that it was easy to lay down the principle, but difficult to adopt the practice. His resolutions, therefore, decisive as they were as to the question of slavery or no slavery, and strongly as Mr. Canning personally felt on the subject, were carefully guarded with all the caution and foresight of the practical statesman. The following are the resolutions:—"That it is expedient to adopt effectual and decisive measures for ameliorating the condition of the slave population in his Majesty's colonies. That, through a determined and persevering, but, judicious and temperate, enforcement of such measures, this House looks forward to a progressive improvement in the character of the slave population, such as may prepare them for a participation in those civil rights and privileges which are enjoyed by other classes of his Majesty's subjects. That this House is anxious for the accomplishment of this purpose at the earliest period that shall be *compatible with the wellbeing of the slaves themselves, with the safety of the colonies, and with a fair and equitable consideration of the interests of private property.*"—The concluding paragraph of these resolutions, in terms the most distinct, and in a manner the most concise, sums up the whole question. What more can the most enthusiastic abolitionist's desire? will it be contended that emancipation should take place without due regard to the well being of the slaves themselves? Putting aside for the present the loss which would result to Great Britain nationally, and the right of the West India proprietors to compensation, let it be considered whether, for the sake of the well-being of the slaves themselves, it would be wise to free them from the state of social controul to which they are now subjected; to deprive them of the certainty of subsistence which they are now in possession of; and suddenly to place them in a condition for which they are almost entirely unprepared by education and habit. Common sense seems to put out that this would not be the way to promote the well-being of the slaves. Abhorring slavery as we do in every shape, whether in the factories of Great Britain or on the sugar estates of the West Indies, we have ever been among the most enthusiastic of the advocates for its abolition; but we have never been blind to the difficulties in practice with which "emancipation" was beset. It is always to be borne in mind that we have to deal with things as they are, not as they ought to be. We find a system of slavery established; there can be no question that it ought not to have been established; there is no question that it ought to be put an end to; but, being established, being fitted and dovetailed into the social system, we have to consider how the system shall be abolished without producing a social disorganization more pernicious than the evil which we seek to destroy.—(COURIER.)

The German papers received this morning contradict the news given in the Paris journals, from Odessa, that a Russian fleet was about to sail from Sebastopol. In point of fact, there is a portion of the French press which, in respect to continental news and indications, must be read with great caution. Paris being rendered more than other places the centre of European rumours, more temptation is offered to its party journalists than in any other capital, which alone possibly gives its inventions of this class a greater diffusion than similar ingenuity in our own. The German Papers also appear to infer that the asserted ambition of the Russian Admiral to be President of Greece rests upon no adequate authority. We are sure the denial does not; but the real character of this intrigue will doubtless sooner or latter appear. To add to Turkish disaster, it is now asserted that both Servia and Bosnia are in open rebellion, and that the Sultan can only look for safety to the rapid and peremptory interference of the leading Christian Powers. Some hopes are indeed entertained that the victories of Ibrahim Pacha are costing him very dear; but Ibrahim Pacha is a man of extraordinary resources.—(Globe.)

An extension is about to take place in the Order of St. Patrick. The Knights are to be increased from 15 to 24; those who are to be extras to be constituted regular Companions of the Order. We understand that Lord Munster is to be one of the new Knights.—(Dublin Chronicle.)

* This is the second time the *Sun* has alluded to this supposed misunderstanding, which we do not find mentioned in any other journal. Whatever may be stated in "the diplomatic circles," we have reason to believe that there is not the slightest difference likely to arise between the two Cabinets.—(ED. OF MESSENGER.)

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